

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; KAZARYAN, N.A.

Potentiometric titration of multicomponent and mixtures in  
nonaqueous solutions. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.2:129-134 Mr=Ap '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

I. Mendeleyev Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute.  
(Potentiometric analysis)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SHEMET, N. Sh.

Separate potentiometric titration of mixtures of organic bases  
in a methylethylketone medium with a perchloric acid solution.  
Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.3:331-336 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. D. I. Mendeleev Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute.  
(Bases (Chemistry))

S/191/62/000/006/011/016  
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. P., Bykova, L. N., Smolova, N. T.

TITLE: Quantitative determination of monomeric unsaturated carboxylic acids by the titration method in nonaqueous solutions

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1962, 51-53

TEXT: A simple and quick method has been developed for the quantitative determination of individual monomeric and dibasic unsaturated acids (maleic and fumaric acid) and their mixtures. They are potentiometrically titrated in isopropyl alcohol by means of 0.1 N benzene-methanol solution of tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide. ~0.3 mg-equiv. acid in isopropyl alcohol was mixed with 40 ml isopropyl alcohol, the electrodes inserted, stirred, and mixed with tetramethyl ammonium. The following monobasic unsaturated acids were titrated: crotonic, undecylenic, oleic, elaidic, erucic, sorbic, and linoleic acids. The acids insoluble in water with the exception of crotonic acid corresponded to the acidity of crotonic acid ( $2.04 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ). The error of the Card 1/3

S/191/62/000/006/011/016  
B110/B138

Quantitative determination of...

quantitative determination is  $\leq 1\%$ . In addition, the following dibasic unsaturated acids were titrated: maleic, fumaric, itaconic, and citraconic acids. In isopropyl alcohol, each carboxyl group of dibasic acids is titrated individually, which is characterized by two breaks in the titration curves. The relative error in the quantitative determination of dibasic unsaturated acids is  $\leq 1\%$ . In isopropyl alcohol, the determination of mixtures of both dibasic acids alone, and of dibasic with monobasic acids is possible. Three breaks in the titration curve were found when a mixture of maleic and fumaric acid was titrated. The first break corresponds to the first step of neutralization of maleic acid, the second to the complete neutralization of fumaric acid, and the third to the second step of neutralization of maleic acid. Maleic acid was titrated with  $V_m = 2(V_3 - V_2)$ . The volume used for the neutralization of fumaric acid is determined from  $V_F = V_3 - 2(V_3 - V_2)$ . When maleic and itaconic acid are mixed, the first break corresponds to the first step of neutralization of maleic acid, the second to the first step of neutralization of itaconic acid, and the third to the combined neutralization of the second carboxyl groups of both acids. For the

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55

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Quantitative determination of...

S/191/62/000/006/011/016  
B110/B138

neutralization of itaconic acid,  $V_{It} = 2(V_2 - V_1)$  was used, and for the neutralization of maleic acid,  $V_M = V_3 - 2(V_2 - V_1)$ . For mixtures of dibasic and monobasic acids, the neutralization of dibasic acid requires  $V = 2(V_3 - V_2)$ , and the neutralization of monobasic acid,  $V = V_3 - 2(V_3 - V_2)$ . The relative error of the quantitative analysis is here  $\leq 2\%$ . There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

KRESHKOV, A. P.; BYKOVA, L. N.; RUSAKOVA, M. S.; KAZARYAN, N. A.

Potentiometric method of analyzing mixtures of organic and nitric acids in nonaqueous media. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:11-13 '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut i Yaroslavskiy  
tehnologicheskiy institut.  
(Acids, Organic) (Nitric acid)  
(Potentiometric analysis)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; KAZARYAN, N.A.

Differentiating the properties of organic solvents with respect  
to acids. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1575-1580 Jl '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Solvents) (Acids)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SHEMET, N.Sh.

Nonaqueous solutions. Part 15: Study of the differentiating properties of organic solvents with respect to bases. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2397-2402 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Solvents) (Aniline)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SMOLOVA, N.T.

Methods of analysis of dicarboxylic acids and their mixtures.  
Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:45-51 '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Acids, Organic) (Resins, Synthetic)  
(Chemistry, Analytical)

BYKOVA, L.N.; KAZARYAN, N.A.

Potentiometric titration of multicomponent mixtures of acids  
in ketone media. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:309-314 '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni  
D.I.Mendeleyeva, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.  
(Acids, Organic) (Potentiometric analysis)

I. 12208-63 EPF(c)/BDS/HMT(m) Pr-4 RM/WW/JW  
ACCESSION NR: AP3000301 S/0020/63/150/001/0099/0101

AUTHOR: Kreshkov, A. P.; Bykova, I. N.; Pevzner, I. D.

TITLE: The analysis of diamines and their mixtures by a non-aqueous titration method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 1, 1963, 99-101

TOPIC TAGS: photometric titration, diamines, non-aqueous solvents, perchloric acid, chloroform-acetonitrile

ABSTRACT: A potentiometric titration of diamines and their mixtures in a medium of non-aqueous solvents is presented. Since many diamines are either insoluble in water or are very weak electrolytes, the volumetric methods of analysis in non-aqueous media has a greater perspective. The advantage is that, in the non-aqueous media, it is possible to determine the mixtures of diamine and their constants of dissociation which are very closely related by means of differentiation. The titration is performed with perchloric acid solution, 0.1 N, in a medium of chloroform-acetonitrile (4:1). From a number of investigated solvents chloroform-acetonitrile was found to be best for quantitative determination of diamines individually and in mixtures with a relative error of + or - 1% and + or - 3% respectively. The original article has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

Card 1/2 Ass: Moscow Chemical and Technological Inst.

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KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SMOLOVA, N.T.

Potentiometric method for determining dicarboxylic acids used for the  
manufacture of synthetic resins. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:50-  
54 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Resins, Synthetic) (Acids) (Potentiometric analysis)

BYKOVA, L.N.

Iodine in forest soils of the Voronezh State Preserve. Trudy  
Vor. gos. zap. no.13:183-185 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Voronezh Preserve—Soils—Iodine content)

REMEZOV, N.P. [deceased]; RODIN, L.Ye.; BAZILEVICH, N.I.; Prinimali  
uchastiye: ALEKSANDROVA, V.D.; BORISOVA, I.V.; BYKOVA, L.N.;  
ZONNA, S.V.; KARPOVA, V.G.; MINA, V.N.; NECHAYEVA, N.T.;  
PONYATOVSAYA, V.M.; REMEZOV, G.L.; SAMOYLOVA, Ye.M.;  
SMIRNOVA, K.M.; SUKHOVERKO, R.V.

Methodological instructions for studying the biological  
cycle of ash substances and nitrogen of terrestrial plant  
communities in the main natural zones of the temperate  
zone. Bot. zhur. 48 no.6:869-877 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Lenin-  
grad i Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva Ministerstva  
sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR, Moskva.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; KAZARYAN, N.A.; ALDAROVA, N.Sh.

Progress in the analysis of inorganic and organic compounds  
in nonaqueous solutions. Usp. khim. 31 no.4:490-527 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

l. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni  
D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SMOLOVA, N.T.

Differentiating properties of organic solvents toward dicarboxylic acids. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2:189-193 '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SMOLOVA, N.T.

Analysis of polycomponent mixtures of dicarboxylic acids  
by titration in nonaqueous solutions. Zhur. anal. khim.  
19 no.2:156-162 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni  
Mendeleyeva.

KRZHIKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, I.N.; SMOLOVA, N.T.

Analyzing the isomers of phthalic acid and their mixtures by the  
method of potentiometric titration in nonaqueous solutions. Plast.  
massey no.10:29-51 '64. (MIRA 1710)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; KIRILLOVA, O.F.

High-frequency titration of aliphatic dicarboxylic acids in  
nonaqueous solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.  
7 no.6:914-918 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni Menieleyeva,  
kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; SKRIPKO, L.A.; PEVZNER, I.D.

Differentiated determining of diamines used as rubber stabilizers  
with the method of titration in nonaqueous solutions. Kauch. i rez.  
23 no.12:47-50 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.  
Mendelejeva i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov  
dlya polimernykh materialov.

KREZHKOVA, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.N.; PEVZNER, I.D.

Differentiating action of a chloroform - methyl ethyl ketone mixed solvent with respect to amine and diamine mixtures. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.8:1332-1336 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BYKOVA, L.M.; KIRILLOVA, O.F.

High-frequency titration of dicarboxylic acids in a dimethylformamide medium. Zmnr. anal. khim. 20 no.8:840-844 '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

I. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.  
Mendeleyeva.

13883-66 DWT( )/EWP( )/T WV/DJ/RM/NE

ACC NR: AP6005518

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/001/0200/0203

AUTHOR: Kreshkov, A. F.; Bykova, L. N.; Pevzner, I. D.; Skripko, L. A.

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B

ORG: Moscow Chemical Technology Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut); Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Polymeric Materials (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov dlya polimernykh materialov)

TITLE: Synthesis and analysis of secondary aromatic diamines used as stabilizers of polymeric materials

15

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no.1, 1966, 200-203

TOPIC TAGS: stabilizer additive, fuel additive, lubricant additive, quantitative analysis

ABSTRACT: A preparative method has been developed for synthesizing p-phenylenediamine derivatives from N-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine. It is noted that such derivatives are suitable as stabilizers for polymeric materials, motor fuels, and lubricating oils. N-heptyl-, N-octyl-, and N-nonyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine were prepared by alkylation of N-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine with the appropriate alcohol in the presence of Raney nickel catalyst at 130-156°C in 95.8-97.8% yields (based on the amine). Melting points after recrystallization were 49-50, 52-53, and 54-55°C, respectively. A method of analysis was also developed for intermediate products containing mixtures of N-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine and N-alkyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamines. The method

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.553.1/.2

L 13883-66

ACC NR: AP6005518

involves determination of primary and secondary amino groups of aromatic amines by titration after treatment with salicylaldehyde in a medium such as alcohols, ketones, or a 4/1 chloroform-methyl ethyl ketone mixture. The method is based on the fact that reaction products of primary amino groups with salicylaldehyde are less alkaline than the secondary amino group reaction products. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [SM]

SUB CODE: 21

SUBM DATE: 18Dec64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 009 / ATD PRESS:

4193

18  
2/2

BYKOVA, L.N.; RASHEVSKAYA, S.T.; KAZARYAN, N.A.; RUBTSOVA, Ye.S.

Analysis of hydroxynaphthoic acids and naphthols in process  
melts by titration in nonaqueous solutions. Zav.lab. 31  
no.4:415-417 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.  
Mendeleyeva i Rubezhanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.

BYKOVA, L.N.; FEDOTOVA, O.Ya.; KOZYREVA, N.M.; PEVZNER, I.D.

Determining the molecular weights of unsaturated polyamides by titration of the end groups in nonaqueous solutions. Plast. massy no.2:53-54 '66.  
(MIRA 19:2)

ACC NR: AP6032070

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/009/0905/0919

AUTHOR: Bykova, L. P.; Matveyev, L. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evolution of the cloud and temperature fields in a moving cyclone  
(a numerical experiment)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 9, 1966,  
905-919

TOPIC TAGS: cyclone, cloud formation, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric  
turbulence, cloud water content, cyclone cloudiness

ABSTRACT: A numerical experiment is performed on the simulation of conditions  
for cloud and temperature field formations in a moving cyclone without taking into  
account its thermal asymmetry. The vertical currents, turbulent exchange, and  
latent heat were considered in the initial equations of heat and moisture transfer.  
The basis of the numerical solution of the equations is a method which was  
developed earlier by one of the authors. The calculations are made for a large  
range of variations of the parameters involved, assuming different profiles of the

Cont. 1/2

Acc NR: AP603207D

vertical velocity and forms of the boundary conditions. Much data are obtained allowing an estimation of the influence of the vertical velocity, released latent heat, the surface temperature, the air moisture, the variation in air temperature, and the cloud water content. Some results of the similarity theory for determining the relative contribution of several parameters are also used. The results of the numerical simulation agree quite well with the experimental data. At the same time, they show that the thermal regime and cloudiness of a cyclone are formed under the influence of many factors which are quite varied. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 10 tables, and 21 formulas. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr86/ ORIG REF: 029/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

FEDOTOVA, O. Ya.; LOSEV, I.P.; SKRIPCHENKO, N.I.; OKUNCHIKOVA, M.A.;  
BYKOVA, L.V.; SHTIL'MAN, M.I.

Synthesis and investigation of polyurea. Vysokom.sosed. 1 no.11:  
1685-1690 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Urea)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012184

S/0191/64/000/002/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Li, P. Z.; Mikhaylova, Z. V.; By\*kova, L. V.

TITLE Production of self extinguishing chlorine-containing polyester resins using unsaturated organophosphorus compounds

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy\*, no. 2, 1964, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: polyester resin, flameproofing, self extinguishing polyester, fire resistant fiberglass, chlorine containing polyester, vinylphosphonate polymer, phosphorus containing polyester, polyester resin curing

ABSTRACT: Fire-resistant binders for fiber glass can be obtained from a chlorine-containing polyester resin, di- $\beta$ , $\beta'$ -chlorethyl ester of vinylphosphonic acid, and polyesters based thereon. Hardening of the chlorine-containing polyester resins by adding organophosphorus compounds at room temperature in the presence of various initiator systems was studied. The system, consisting of unsaturated polyester, styrene, and polyester based on the di- $\beta$ , $\beta'$ -chlorethyl es-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012184

ter of vinylphosphonic acid, hardens at 20C in presence of benzoyl peroxide and dimethylaniline. The phosphorus-containing polyester reacts through the double bond of the vinyl group, forming insoluble 3-dimensional products. Fire-resistant fiber glass having excellent physical-mechanical properties can be obtained by using a highly unsaturated polyester resin in conjunction with the di- $\beta$ , $\beta'$ -chlorethylester of vinylphosphonic acid or polyesters based thereon; better properties are attained with the organophosphorus polymer. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 4 figures and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 62831-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/ECP(j)  
ACCESSION NR: AP5019045

Pc-1/Pr-1/Ps-4 WJ/JAJ/RM

UR/0286/65/000/012/0075/0075  
678.674 : 678.028.294

AUTHOR: Li, P. Z.; Mikhaylova, Z. V.; Bykova, L. V.; Rubtsova, I. K.; Travnikova,  
L. V.

TITLE: A method for hardening unsaturated polyester resins. Class 39,  
No. 172037

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 75

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, resin, polyester resin, thermal stability

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for hardening unsaturated polyester resins by copolymerization with a cross-linking phosphorus-containing agent in the presence of an oxidation-reduction system at room temperature. The thermal stability and self-stopping properties of these polyesters are improved by using di(methacrylethyl)methylphosphinate as the phosphorus-containing cross-linking agent.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920005-5

L 62831-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019045

Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: 31Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

281

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920005-5"

L 38508-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM  
ACC NR: AP6018123 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/006/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Li, P. Z.; Mikhaylova, Z. V.; Bykova, L. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Copolymerization of unsaturated polyesters with different monomers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1966, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, copolymerization, polymerization catalyst, heat resistance, hardness, vanadium pentoxide, monomer

ABSTRACT: The effect of vanadium pentoxide as an accelerator in an oxidation-reduction curing system for the copolymerization of unsaturated polyesters with different monomers was investigated. The study was conducted using resins based on polyethylene glycol maleinate hexachloroendomethylenetetrahydrophthalate blended with polyester acrylate TMG-3 or with polydiethylene glycol maleinate phthalate. Resins were cured with cumene hydroperoxide (C) and 0.25 and 0.5% solutions of  $V_2O_5$  in acid phosphate (accelerator B). The gelling rate was affected much more by change in concentration of B than of C. Gelling with C+B started in 1-3 hours in the polyester samples; the corresponding

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.674'4'0=9:678.7447 :678.044 8

L 38508-66

ACC NR: AP6018123

induction period at room temperature for C+NK (Abstractor's note--NK not defined, probably cobalt naphthenate) was several days. The C+B system gives a harder, more heat stable lightly colored non-sticky glassy product. If resins made with C+B are heat treated for 3 hours at 80°C their hardness and heat stability are higher than for room temperature cure. Gel formation is slowed down in a 3-component system of C+B+NK. Optimum hardness and heat stability are obtained if about 0.5 parts by weight of NK is used per 100 parts of resin. Unsaturated polyesters can be cured at room temperature with systems containing V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>; resultant resins have improved properties. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 111

L 08798-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM  
ACC NR: AP6030851 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0040/0042

AUTHOR: Li, P. Z.; Mikhaylova, Z. V.; Bykova, L. V.; Chertok, O. M.; Volkov, B. V.;  
Zaslavskiy, N. N.; Telegina, L. I.; Novikova, T. V.

ORG: none 34

TITLE: Moisture resistance and chemical stability of unsaturated polyester resins b  
modified with colophony

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 40-42

TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, polyester plastic, synthetic material, physical  
chemistry property, stability constant

ABSTRACT: Moisture resistance and oxidation stability of two commercial resins modified  
with colophony, resin PN-10-a copolymer of an unsaturated ester with styrene and  
resin TGM-3-(a copolymer of an unsaturated ester and polyacrylate) and some glass  
laminates based on these two resins were investigated. The physical properties of the  
colophony-modified resins are tabulated. The tensile strength of the colophony-modified  
resins and the glass-laminates based on them was practically unaffected after  
holding in water or 25%-sulfuric acid for 7-360 days. In general, the addition of  
colophony was found to be beneficial with respect to water resistance and chemical  
stability of the unsaturated polyester resins. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 006  
Card 1/1 net

UL'YANOV, Aleksey Fedorovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; KOBA, Viktor  
Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LOGVINOV, M., red.; BYKOVA, M.,  
red.; LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn. red.

[Overall mechanization of livestock farms] Kompleksnaia mekha-  
nizatsiya v zhivotnovodstve. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe  
izd-vo, 1961. 261 p.  
(Farm mechanization) (MIRA 15:4)

KHRISTOFOROV, I.D., prof.; BYKOVA, M., red.; LUKASHEVICH, V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Recommendations for the use of ultraviolet irradiation  
in animal husbandry] Rekomendatsii po primeneniiu ul'tra-  
fioletovogo oblucheniia v zhivotnovodstve. Saratov, Sa-  
ratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Saratov. Zootehnicheskoy-veterinarnyy institut.  
(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)  
(Animal industry)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920005-5

BYKOVA, M. A.

"The Toxicological Characteristics of Ephedra distachya L. in Relation to Sheep." Cand Vet Sci, Inst of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, Moscow, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920005-5"

A study of the toxic influence of tetracyclines upon animal organisms. M. A. Guberniev, M. A. Bykova, M. D. Ushakova, and L. B. Mogilevchik. *Zhivotniki* 1, No. 4, 18-20 (1946).—Intravenous injection of biomycin (I) caused a two-fold increase of liver fat (II) and a 1.8-fold decrease of glycogen (III) in rats. Apparently, I in relatively high doses suppressed aerobic phosphorylation, which caused a breakdown of III accumulation in the liver and decreased the maintenance of II. II exchange was also disrupted and led to its increase. I may have altered the osmotic pressure properties of liver cells and caused a discoordination of enzymic processes, thereby explaining certain side reactions of I.

D. M. Chern

STOROZHEV, I.A.; EIDEL'SHTEYN, S.I.; BYKOVA, M.A.

Pharmacological evaluation of bicillin. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9  
no.2:29-32 Mar-Apr 56

(MLRA 9:3)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy terapii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta antibiotikov.  
(PENICILLIN, deriv.  
benzathine penicillin G, pharmacol.)

Bykova, M. A.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal Plants. Essential Oil Plants  
Toxic Plants

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34842

Author : Bykova, M. A.

Inst : Moscow Society for Natural Research. Biological Branch  
Title : Regarding Certain Peculiarities of the Alkaloidal Content  
in Ephedra distachya L.

Orig Pub : Byul. Mosk. o-va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol., 1956, 61, No 4,  
92-93

Abstract : In studying samples of Ephedra distachya L., that had caused  
heavy poisoning of sheep in steppe rayons of the Astrakhanskaya  
Oblast. it was ascertained that the cause  
of the poisoning appeared attributable to the alkaloids and  
that the process of their accumulation in male and female  
plants varies depending on the phase of the development of  
plants. In male plants, the accumulation of alkaloids occurs  
principally in the period of pre-blooming and blooming; in  
Card : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants; Medicinal Plants. Essential Oil Plants.  
Toxic Plants

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34842

female plants, although high during the period prior to blooming, the alkaloid content increases still further in the phase of fruit-bearing and ripening. The deposit of alkaloids is found mostly in the small branches of the ephedra; fruits contain lesser amounts of alkaloids. --

Card : 2/2

Country : USSR  
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.  
          Toxicoses.  
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 97029 R  
Author : Bykova, M. A.  
Institut. :  
Title : How to Protect Sheep from Ephedra Poisoning.  
Orig Pub. : Ovtsevodstvo, 1958, No 2, 39-40  
Abstract : It is shown that the toxicity of ephedra (Ephedra distachya) is caused by its containing ephedrine. As green ephedra was fed daily in amounts of 1.2-1.8 kg, sheep poisoning with lethal results occurred after 20-29 days, lambs weighing 10-25 kg perished after daily feeding of 0.2-0.4 kg of ephedra in 15-24 days, and in lambs which weighed 10 kg and which consumed 0.1 kg of ephedra daily, poisoning occurred after 13-15 days. When ephedra was given with inter-  
Card: 1/2

Country : USSR  
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.  
          : Toxicoses.  
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 97029 R

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : vals of several days, poisonings did not occur.  
In order to prevent poisonings, grazing of tegs  
on ephedra grass should nor exceed 2-3 days and  
grazing of sheep and young lambs 5-7 days. Win-  
ter is the best season for utilizing ephedra  
pastures as no sheep poisonings occur after the  
first autumn frosts. -- A. D. Musin

Card: 2/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. Antibiotics. v

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27916

Author : Storozhev, A. I.; Veis, R. A.; Eydel'shteyn, S. I.;  
Inst Bykova, M. A.; Berezina, Ye. K.

Title : Not given  
Title : The Influence of Streptomycin With an Admixture of Molybdenum on the Animal Organism

Orig Pub : Farmakol. i toksikologiya, 1958, 21, No 1, 67-71

Abstract : Prolonged subcutaneous introduction to white mice and rats of a solution of molybdenum phosphate (I) in a dose of 0.2-4 gamma as well as in the form of admixture to streptomycin does not induce any negative influence on the growth and development of young animals. Multiple injections of 16-30 gamma of I and its mixture with streptomycin do not induce an influence on the function of kidneys and diuresis. Prolonged introduction to rabbits of

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920005-5

BYKOVA, M. A., GUBERNIYEV, M. A., USHAKOVA, M. D.

"Experimental data on the study of the toxic effect of  
tetracyclines on the animal organism."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920005-5"

BYKOVA, M.A.; AVER'YANOVA, L.L.

Method for determining chlortetracycline concentrations in animal  
liquids, organs and tissues with the aid of paper disks. Antibiotiki  
no.6:96-100 N-D '59.  
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE chem.)

BYKOVA, M.A.; STOROZHEV, I.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.

Pharmacology of d-cycloserine. Antibiotiki 10 no.7:626-  
629 Jl '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,  
Moskva.

DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V., inzh.; YEVSEYEV, A.V., inzh.; ROMOV, I.V.,  
inzh.; TRUBACHEV, I.A., inzh.; BYKOVA, M.F., inzh.,  
nauchn. red.

[Safety engineering instructions for carrying out anti-corrosion operations] Instruktivnye ukazaniia po tekhnike  
bezopasnosti pri proizvodstve antikorroziinykh rabot. Mo-  
skva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 85 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye teplotekh-  
nicheskikh i termoizolyatsionnykh rabot.

SHUL'GIN, Georgiy Tikhonovich; ZALOZNYY, Kirill Danilovich; BYKOVA, N.G.,  
red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Concise manual of aromatic plants] Kratkii spravochnik po  
efiromeslichnym kul'turam. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry,  
1959. 160 p.  
(Aromatic plants) (MIRA 13:2)

MARKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; BORUSHKO, Mikhail Adamovich; BYKOVA,  
M.G., red.; DEYEEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Vegetable growing; laboratory exercises] Ovoshchovedstvo;  
laboratornyi praktikum. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 213 p. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Vegetable gardening)

SOBOLEV, Aleksey Semenovich; KAPLAN, G.D. [deceased], red.; BYKOVA,  
M.G., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Practical manual in agricultural entomology] Praktikum po sel'-  
skokhoziaistvennoi entomologii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.  
lit-ry zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 325 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Entomology)

EDEL'SHTEYN, Vitaliy Ivanovich, prof.; BYKOVA, M.G., red.; CHELYSHKIN,  
Yu.G., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.; BALLOD, A.I.,  
tekhn. red.

[Vegetable gardening]Ovoshchovedstvo. 3., perer. izd. Mo-  
skva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 439 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Vegetable gardening)

GAGANOV, Pavel Gavrilovich; SINITSYNA, N.S., red.; BYKOVA, M.G., red.;  
TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Perennial phloxes] Floksy mnogoletnie. Izd.2., perer. Mo-  
skva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 205 p. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Phlox)

GATIN, Zh.I., kand. sel'khoz.nauk; BYKOVA, M.G., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N.,  
tekhn. red.

[Sea buckthorn] Oblepikha. Moskva, Sel'khozisdat, 1963.157 p.  
(MIRA 16:8)  
(Sea buckthorn)

BREZHNEV , Dmitriy Danilovich, akademik; BYKOVA, M.G., red.;  
TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Fresh vegetables in summer and winter] Svezhie ovoshchi  
letom i zimoi. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 117 p.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im.  
V.I.Lenina (for Brezhnev).  
(Vegetables)

BOBKOV, V.A.; DANILOV, R.L.; DRACHEVA, T.A.; NOSKOVA, G.L.;  
OLENEV, Yu.A.; KHOLOPOVA, A.A.; SHELAPUTIN, V.I.; RYUTOV, D.G., red.;  
BYKOVA, M.G., red.; OKOLELOVA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Use of refrigeration for the preservation of agricultural products] Primenenie kholoda dlia khraneniia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh produktov. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 53 p.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (for all except Bykova, Okolelova).

(Farm produce--Storage)

DALLAKYAN, G.B., red.; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; BYKOVA, M.G.,  
red.

[Manual on the seed production of vegetable and vine plants]  
Spravochnik po semenovodstvu ovoshchnykh i bakhchevykh kul'-  
tur. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 694 p. (MIRA 17:6)

LESNICHIIY, Pavel Spiridonovich; BYKOVA, M.G., red.

[In nature's workshop; notes of an experimenting agronomist] V masterskoi prirody; zapiski agronoma - opytnika.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 78 p. (MIRA 17:7)

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: TATARINTSEV, A.S.,  
prof.; VIDENIN, K.F., dots.; RUBTSOV, M.I., dots.; YERMILOVA,  
A.A., dots.; HVKOVA, M.G., red.

[Breeding and seed production of vegetable crops] Selektsiya i  
semenovodstvo ovoshchnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,  
1963. 279 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Plodovo-shchnyy institut im. I.V.Michurina (for Tatarintsev,  
Videnin, Rubtsov, Yermilova).

PRUTSKOV, F.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, dots.; RUBTSOVA, V.P., kand.  
sel'khoz. nauk; KRYUCHEV, B.D., prepodavatel'; GRACHEVA,  
V.S., red.; BYKOVA, M.G., red.

[Plant growing] Rastenievodstvo. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos,"  
1964. 525 p. (MIRA 17:7)

SHEYKO, I.N.; GORODYSKIY, A.V.; BYKOVA, M.I.

Polarographic observation of fused potassium fluozirconate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.10:2341-2343 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Potassium fluozirconate) (Polarography)

18.3100 1D87

21878  
S/073/61/027/002/003/004  
B101/B208

AUTHORS: Nizhnik, A. T. and Bykova, M. I.

TITLE: Electrochemical study of indium-bismuth amalgam

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 2, 1961, 171-175

TEXT: The problem of the present paper is the extraction of indium from tailings of non-ferrous metallurgy in the form of amalgam in the presence of bismuth. For this purpose, the behavior of In in the ternary system In-Bi-Hg was studied. The equilibrium potential of In-Bi-Hg amalgam was first measured at  $0.5 \text{ a/m}^2$ ,  $18^\circ\text{C}$ . The amalgam surface was  $2.6 \text{ cm}^2$ ; platinum was used as cathode; the electrolyte consisted of  $35 \text{ g/l}$   $\text{InCl}_3$  and  $10 \text{ g/l}$   $\text{HCl}$ . The maximum solubility of Bi in Hg being 1.49 wt%, amalgam was prepared in different In/Bi ratios in such a way that the total concentration of the two metals was 1.4%. Fig. 2 shows the change of the potential as a function of the In/Bi ratio. Minima were observed at atomic ratios of 2 : 1 and 1 : 1, corresponding to the compounds  $\text{In}_2\text{Bi}$  and  $\text{InBi}$ . An examination with pure indium amalgam and In-Bi amalgam with the same indium content confirmed this result. As the maximum deviation of the potential of In-Bi amalgam is com-

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Electrochemical study .....

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S/073/61/027/002/003/C04  
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pared to pure In amalgam was 0.022 v, it was assumed that the interaction between In and Bi in Hg would not considerably influence the electrodeposition of indium. This was studied experimentally with amalgam having a ratio of 47 : 53, corresponding to  $In_2Bi$ , and 65 : 35, corresponding to InBi. A 15x4 mm platinum plate served as a cathode. The current density was 0.04 a/cm<sup>2</sup>, and the terminal voltage 4 v. Amalgam and electrolyte (10 g/l  $InCl_3$ , 73 g/l HCl) were stirred with 250-300 rpm. Fig. 5 shows the change of the anode potential. It could be seen from this and from the analysis (determination of In in amalgam and electrolyte polarographically, and of Bi by spectrum analysis) that about 99% In may be obtained from an In-Bi amalgam. Electrolysis was finished as soon as the thiourea added to the electrolyte indicated the dissolution of Bi in the electrolyte by a yellow coloring. The electrodeposited indium was investigated by spectrum analysis. It contained 0.018-0.020 wt% of Bi. Fig. 4 illustrates the effect of Bi on the limiting of a 1% In amalgam. The reduction of the limiting current in the presence of Bi may be explained by impeded diffusion of the indium atoms in In-Bi-Hg. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The 2 references to English-language publications read as follows: Ludwick Maria Thompson, Indium, New York,

Card 2/6

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S/073/61/027/002/003/004

B101/B208

Electrochemical study .....

1950, 20; W. M. Spicer, G. I. Banick, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 9, 2268, (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR  
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1959

✓

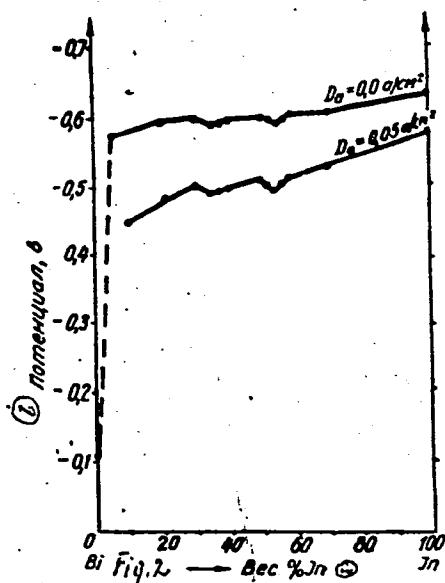
Card 3/6

Electrochemical study .....

Fig. 2. Change of anode potential  
as a function of the In/Bi ratio.  
Legend: a) wt% of In;  
b) potential, v.

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B101/B208



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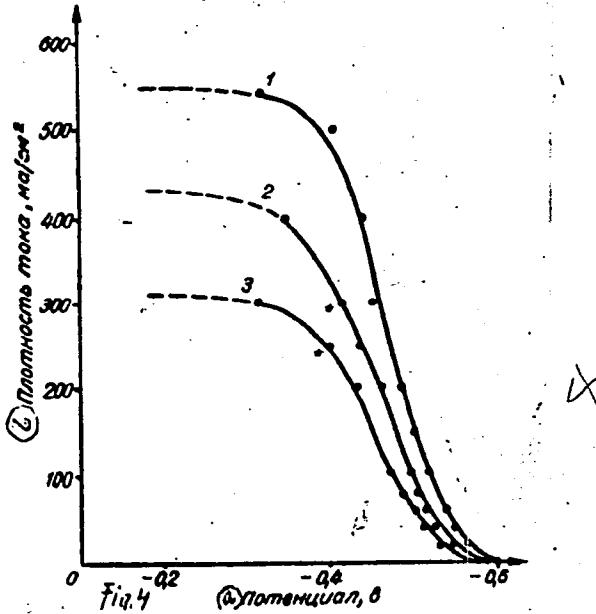
21878

S/073/61/027/002/003/004  
B101/B208

## Electrochemical study .....

Fig. 4. Effect of Bi on the limiting current of a 1% In amalgam.  
 Legend: 1) 1% In amalgam; 2) 1% In + 47 wt% of Bi referred to In;  
 3) 1% In + 65 wt% of Bi referred to In. \*) Beginning of the dissolution  
 of Bi in the solution; a) potential, v; b) current density, ma/cm<sup>2</sup>.

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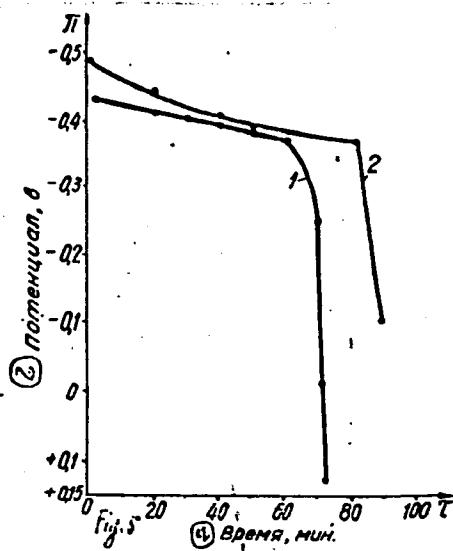


Electrochemical study .....

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B101/B208

Fig. 5. Change of anode potential in electrolytic decomposition of In-Bi amalgam.

Legend: 1) In/Bi ratio = 65 : 35;  
2) ratio 47 : 53; a) time, min;  
b) potential, v.



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1043, 1081, 1208

<sup>22434</sup>  
S/080/61/034/007/009/016  
D223/D305

AUTHORS: Nizhnik, A.T., and Bykova, M.I.

TITLE: Electrochemical investigation of the system of gallium-zinc-mercury

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 7, 1961,  
1554 - 1561

TEXT: Metallic gallium obtained from residues during Pb and Zn production always contain the latter as an impurity. The difference in the potential of zinc (-0.76 v) and gallium (-0.52 v) suggest the possibility of electrolytic separation of the two metals. The present work deals with the possibility of electrolytically separating zinc and gallium and also with the optimum conditions under which this separation can take place. To carry out the investigation metallic Ga, Zn and Hg were used of following purities: Ga = 99.99 % with trace impurities of Al, Zn, Pb and Cu: Zn - 99.999 %; mercury was purified by method employed in polarography (polaro-

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Electrochemical investigation ...

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D223/D305

graphic analysis). The polarization curves were obtained by the usual compensating method, the measurements taken on the potentiometer system M-1. The proportional volume ratio of amalgam and solution was 1:10. All measurements were done at room temperature ( $\sim 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The gallium estimation was done colorimetrically. The data obtained on current density and its effect on the cathodic and anodic potential of zinc and gallium amalgam in 1 N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  is given in Fig. 1 of 1N HCl in Fig. 2. From this data it may be seen that the polarization curves of zinc and gallium amalgam in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and HCl solutions are similar. Zn is seen to be more positive than gallium on the cathodic side and the cathodic potential of Zn/Hg at current density of 100 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> is equal to -1.5 v while Ga/Hg potential was -1.6 v (in respect of N.K.C.). Similar relations hold for the anodic process where for the same current density, the zinc potential was 0.74 v and gallium -0.47 v (in respect of N.K.C.). Here zinc is seen to be more electronegative than gallium. These relations suggested the possibility of electrolytical separation of two metals. The author then briefly describe their in-

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Electrochemical investigation ...

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D223/D305

vestigation on stability of Zn and Ga amalgams in respect of  $H_2SO_4$ . The results show that the gallium amalgam is more stable than zinc. After 3 hours the transfer of gallium into 2N  $H_2SO_4$  solution is 0.5 % hence the small solubility of Ga amalgam in  $H_2SO_4$  explains the absence of gallium on the Hg cathode. Composite polarization curves, of Zn and  $H_2$  and Ga and  $H_2$  were recorded as well as the individual curves. This is done by association of part of the total current with the deposit of one of the elements under investigation, and the current density is worked out from the material balance of cathode and the composition of products. This approach is adopted when there are several elements present and current is associated with each one. As long as experiments for the potential determination and electrode balance are carried out under same conditions, the above approach is valid. The electrolyte used was a 1N.  $H_2SO_4$  solution containing 3.33 g/l of Zn and 2.33 g/l of Ga. The results indicate that the maximum quantity of gallium on cathode was 0.4 wt. %. From the individual polarization curves of zinc and gallium, it was shown that Zn emerges at potential - 1.1v

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Electrochemical investigation ...

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D223/D305 X

and gallium at -1.45 v giving a difference of 0.35 v which is sufficient for the complete separation of the metals. The actual separation experiment was investigated on a solution of 50 mls containing 0.05 gr Ga and 0.5 gr Zn; cathode 4 mls of Hg with surface 8 cm<sup>2</sup>; Anode Pf foil with surface 48 mm<sup>2</sup>; stirring rate 200 revs/min; temperature 20°C. The results obtained are given in tabulated and graphic form. With the increase in acidity, starting with 2N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and higher, the codeposition of Ga with Zn in an amalgam falls sharply. A similar process occurs in the HCl solution. The increase in current density increases the codeposition. The best conditions for separating were found to be: Minimum current density with maximum acidity, i.e. D<sub>k</sub> = 0.03 - 0.05 A/cm<sup>2</sup> and 2N sol. of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The time effect on the cathode potential is also shown. The deposition of Zn proceeded initially at potential 1.29-1.32 v and after 62 mins. the entire Zn was deposited and immediately followed by a vigorous evolution of hydrogen with traces of Ga. Practically 100 % of the Zn was deposited using 2N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.03 A/cm<sup>2</sup> Zn: Ga = 50:1 giving a current yield of Zn 65-70 % and the

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Electrochemical investigation ...

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S/080/61/034/007/009/016  
D223/D305

amalgam contained only 15γ/50 mls of Ga. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. Dennis, A. Bridgeman, J.Am.Chem. Soc., 40, 15, 31, 1918; T. Richards, A. Bojer, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 43, 275, 1921; W.M. Latimer, The oxidation States of the Elements and their Potentials in Aqueous Solutions, N.Y., 1938.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1960

Fig. 1. Effect of current density on anodic and cathodic potentials of Zn and Ga amalgams in 1N solution of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Legend: A - current density (mA/cm<sup>2</sup>); B - potential (v); 1,2,3 - anodic curves corresponding to 1,2,3 gr. atoms met/l of Hg 4,5,6 - cathodic curves corresponding to 1,2,3 g. atom/l Hg. I - gallium, II - zinc.

Card 5/7

BYKOVA, M.I., inzh.; GORODYSKIY, A.V., inzh.

Electrolytic zinc plating from fused salts. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM  
no.34:58-60 '63.  
(MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AP4032505

S/0080/64/037/004/0899/0901

AUTHORS: Gorodyskiy, A.V.; Bykova, M.I.

TITLE: Electroplating cadmium from salt melts

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 4, 1964, 899-901

TOPIC TAGS: electroplating, cadmium, technology, plating rate, corrosion resistance, mechanical property, ductility, density, cohesion, molten cadmium chloride electrolyte, electrolysis, throwing power,

ABSTRACT: This article relates to electroplating steel articles with liquid cadmium. After polishing, degreasing, and pickling in 250 g/l HCl solution St-20, 30KhGSA and 30KhGSNA steel pieces were electroplated in molten CdCl<sub>2</sub> electrolyte containing 5-8% AlCl<sub>3</sub>, which was used to improve the wettability of the steel. Ammonium, lead, zinc, and magnesium chlorides were found to be less effective as wetting agents. The throwing power was increased by periodically reversing the current, and optimum conditions were obtained by electrolysis in an electrolyte containing 67% by weight anhydrous CdCl<sub>2</sub> and 33% by weight KCl, an anode of 90-92% Cd and 8-10% Al, and at a temperature

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032505

of 420 to 4500. The recommended current density is 100 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> for direct current and 10—20 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> for reversed current with a half-cycle time of 1 sec. The plating rate was 0.5 microns/sec, which is 100 times that of platings from aqueous solutions; deposits of up to 20 microns were obtained. It was found that the deposits have corrosion resistance comparable to deposits obtained from conventional solutions, and have good mechanical properties such as ductility, density, and adhesion to the base metal. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR  
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jul62

ATD PRESS: 3080

ENCL: .00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

L 5284-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACQ NR: AP5022037

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/014/0104/0104

AUTHORS: Delimarskiy, Yu. K.; Gorodyskiy, A. V.; Bykova, M. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for electrolytic cadmium-plating. Class 48, No. 173087

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteni i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 104

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, electrolysis, electrolyte, metal plating, cadmium chloride, sodium chloride

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for electrolytic cadmium-plating. To prevent hydrogenation and formation of dense sediments capable of firm adhesion to the base metal, the deposition from cadmium chloride and sodium chloride is employed at the current density on the order of 100 a/dm<sup>2</sup> and the temperature of 420-450C.

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

CC  
Card 1/1

090104289

BYKOVA, M.P.; LEONT'YEV, F.L., nachal'nik; MALINOVSKIY, M.S., professor, deystvitei'-nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy.

So-called physiological weight loss in newborn put on breast feeding 20-30 minutes after birth. Vop.pediat. 21 no.4:54-56 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskoye otdeleniye TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.A.Semashko (for Leont'yev). 2. Kafedra TsIU (for Malinovskiy).  
(Infants-Nutrition) (Body weight)

BYKOVA, M.S.

Stratigraphy of lower Carboniferous deposits in the western part of  
Central Kazakhstan. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.geol.no.9:125-136 "45.  
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 9:6)

MIROSHNICHENKO, B.Ye.; BYKOVA, M.S., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh  
nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; FUM, A.I., redaktor; BAZHMINA, G.N.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Carboniferous lamellibranchia mollusks of the Karaganda Basin]  
Kamennougl'nye plastinchatozhabernye molliuski Karagandinskogo  
basseina. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1953. 77 p.  
(Karaganda Basin--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil) (MIRA 9:12)

BYKOVA, M.S.; KUSHLEV, G.I.; MEDOYEV, G.Ts.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; PETRENKO, A.A.;  
RITENBERG, M.I.

Concerning A.A.Petrenko and M.I.Ritenberg's article "Conditions of the formation and the age of carboniferous deposits of the Karaganda series in the Karaganda Basin." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. no.4:125-131 Jl-Ag '53.

(MLRA 6:8)

(Karaganda Basin--Geology) (Geology--Karaganda Basin)  
(Petrenko, A.A.) (Ritenberg, M.I.)

BYKOVA, M.S.

Stratigraphy and formation of coal-bearing depressions of the north-eastern part of central Kazakhstan. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.2:140-153  
'54. (Kazakhstan—Coal geology) (MIRA 8:?)  
(Kazakhstan—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BORSUK, B.I.; BYKOVA, M.S.

Aleksei Mikhailovich Simorin; obituary. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.  
geol. no.21:131-136 '55. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Simorin, Aleksei Mikhailovich, 1902-1955)

SIMORIN, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; BYKOVA, M.S., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOZLOVA, I.V., redaktor; KOROTKOVA, Ye.A., redaktor; REROKINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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